

# HUMIDITY MEASUREMENT ANALYSIS FOR FLOW SIMULATIONS

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Project ID: 11245004

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▲ Introduction

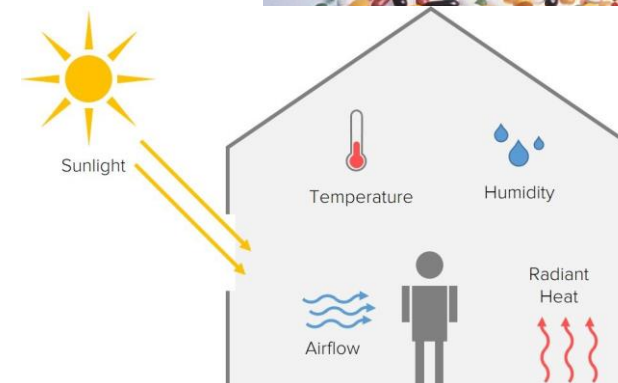
- Why humidity measurements
- Humidity

▲ Humidity Measurements for Tungsten Powder Production

- Hard-Metallurgy at Ceratizit
- Laboratory furnace
- Humidity measurements

▲ XDEM Predictions

# \ WHY HUMIDITY MEASUREMENTS





- Relative humidity (%):

Relative humidity is at all temperatures and pressures defined as the ratio of the water vapour pressure to the saturation water vapour pressure (over water) at the gas temperature:

$$RH = P_w/P_{ws} \cdot 100\%$$

- Absolute Humidity (g/m<sup>3</sup>) :

Absolute humidity is defined as the mass of water vapour in a certain volume.

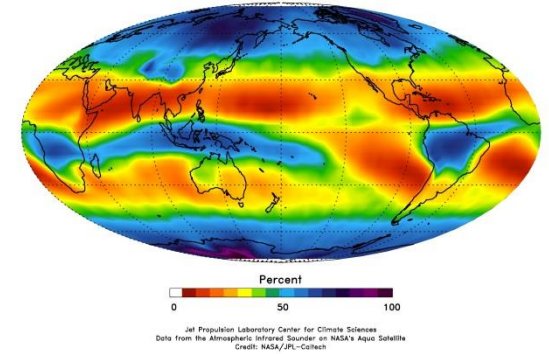
- Mixing ratio (g/kg)

The mixing ratio (mass of water vapour/mass of dry gas)

- Dewpoint (°C, °F)



Relative Humidity at 500hPa  
February Average



# \ DEWPOINT

**Wikipedia:** The dew point is **the temperature to which air must be cooled to become saturated with water vapor**. When further cooled, the airborne water vapor will condense to form liquid water (dew). When air cools to its dew point through contact with a surface that is colder than the air, water will condense on the surface.[1][2] When the temperature is below the freezing point of water, the dew point is called the frost point, as frost is formed rather than dew.[3] The measurement of the dew point is related to humidity. A higher dew point means there will be more moisture in the air.[2]

# \ HUMIDITY CONVERSION FORMULAS

$$t_d = \frac{272,62 \cdot \ln(e / 611,2)}{22,46 - \ln(e / 611,2)}$$

$$\vartheta = 1 - \frac{T}{T_c}$$

$$\ln\left(\frac{P_{ws}}{P_c}\right) = \frac{T_c}{T} (C_1 \vartheta + C_2 \vartheta^{1.5} + C_3 \vartheta^3 + C_4 \vartheta^{3.5} + C_5 \vartheta^4 + C_6 \vartheta^5)$$

$$P_{ws} = A \cdot 10^{\left(\frac{m \cdot T}{T + T_n}\right)}$$

$$RH = 100\% \cdot 10^{m \left[ \frac{T_d}{T_d + T_n} - \frac{T_{ambient}}{T_{ambient} + T_n} \right]}$$

$$T_d = \frac{T_n}{\left[ \frac{m}{10 \log\left(\frac{P_w}{A}\right)} - 1 \right]}$$

$$e_{sw} = (1.0007 + 3.46 \times 10^{-6} P) \times 6.1121 \exp[17.502 T / (240.97 + T)]$$

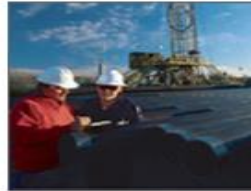
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# \ HUMIDITY MEASUREMENTS FOR TUNGSTEN POWDER PRODUCTION

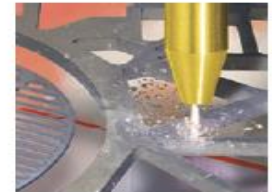
## CERATIZIT - Industrial segments



- Oil industry
- Paper industry
- Power generating industry
- Pump industry
- Railway industry
- Recycling technology
- Roller bearing industry
- Screw and nail industry



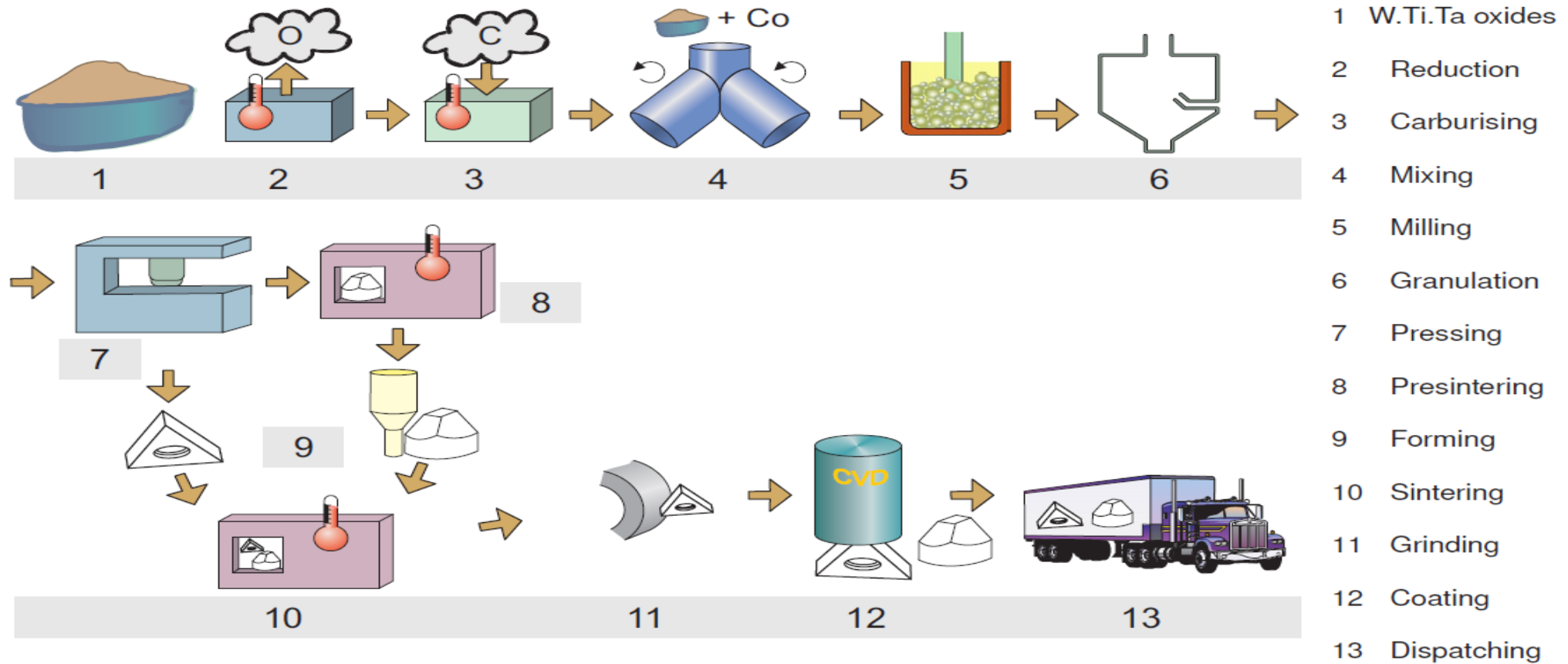
- Steel industry
- Stone working
- Textile industry
- Watch & jewellery industry
- Water jet technology
- Wire industry
- Wood industry

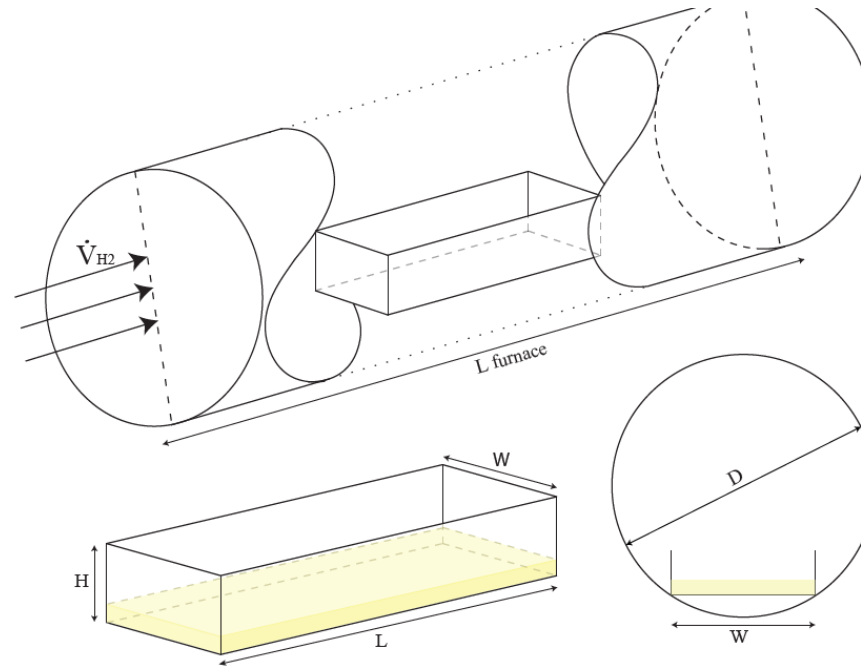


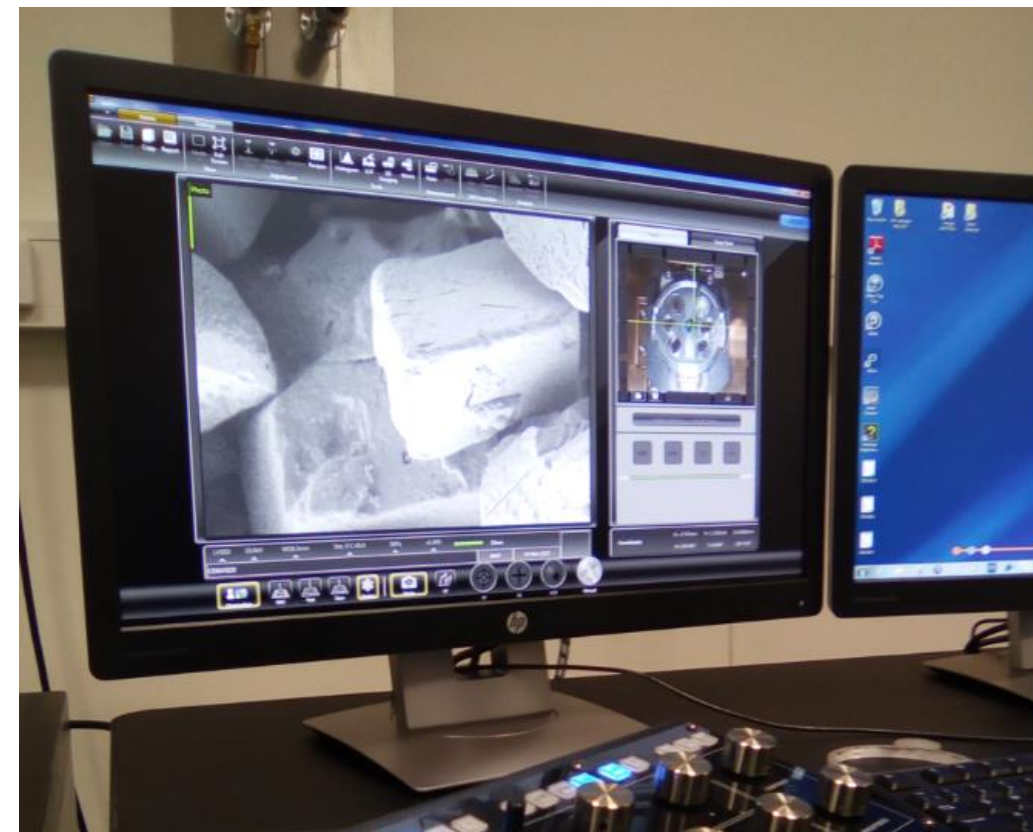
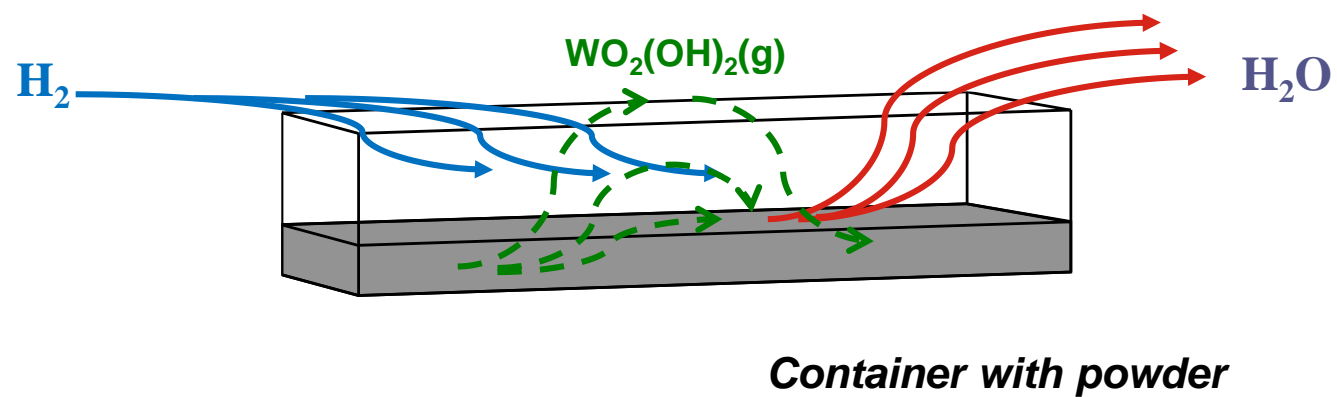


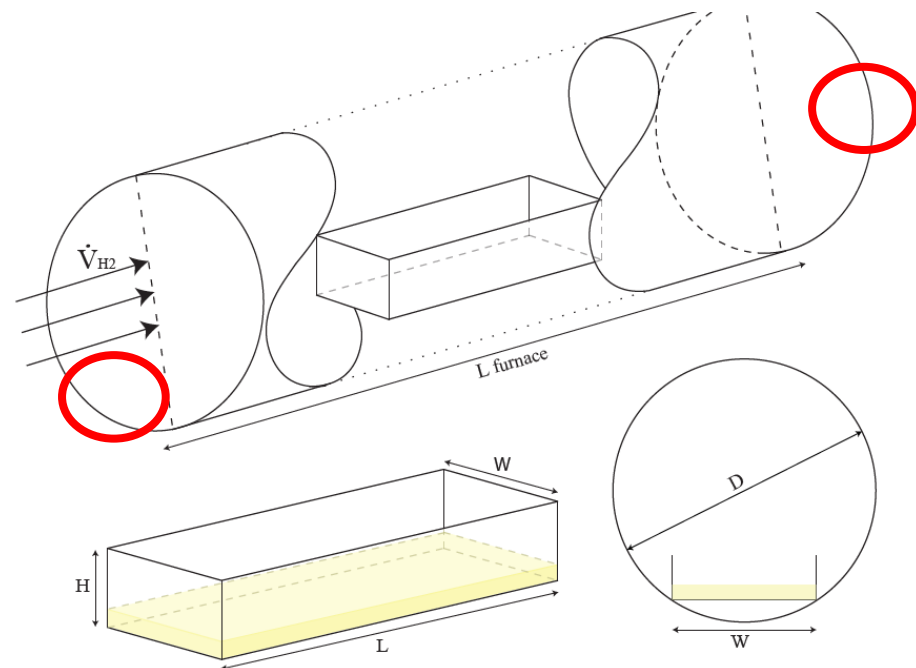
# \ HUMIDITY MEASUREMENTS FOR TUNGSTEN POWDER PRODUCTION

## Carbide production process

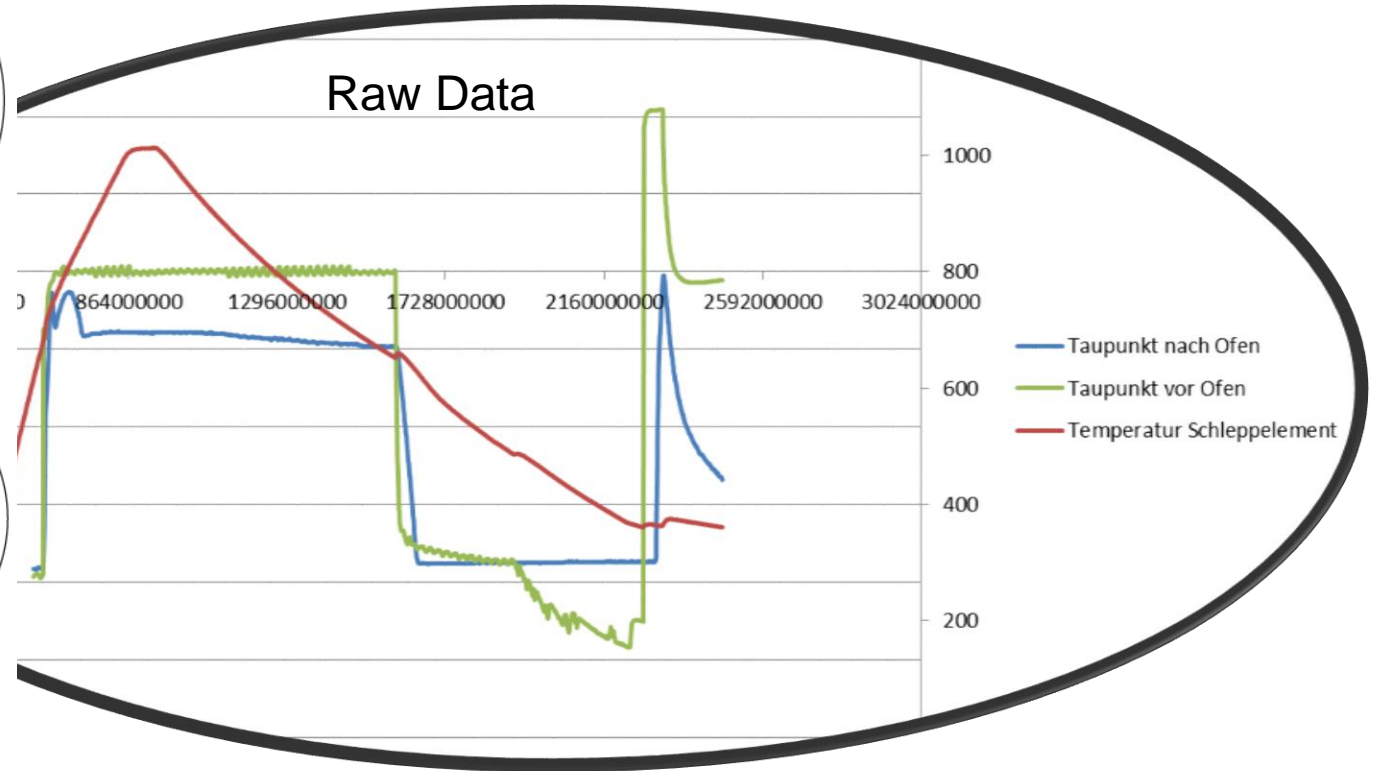
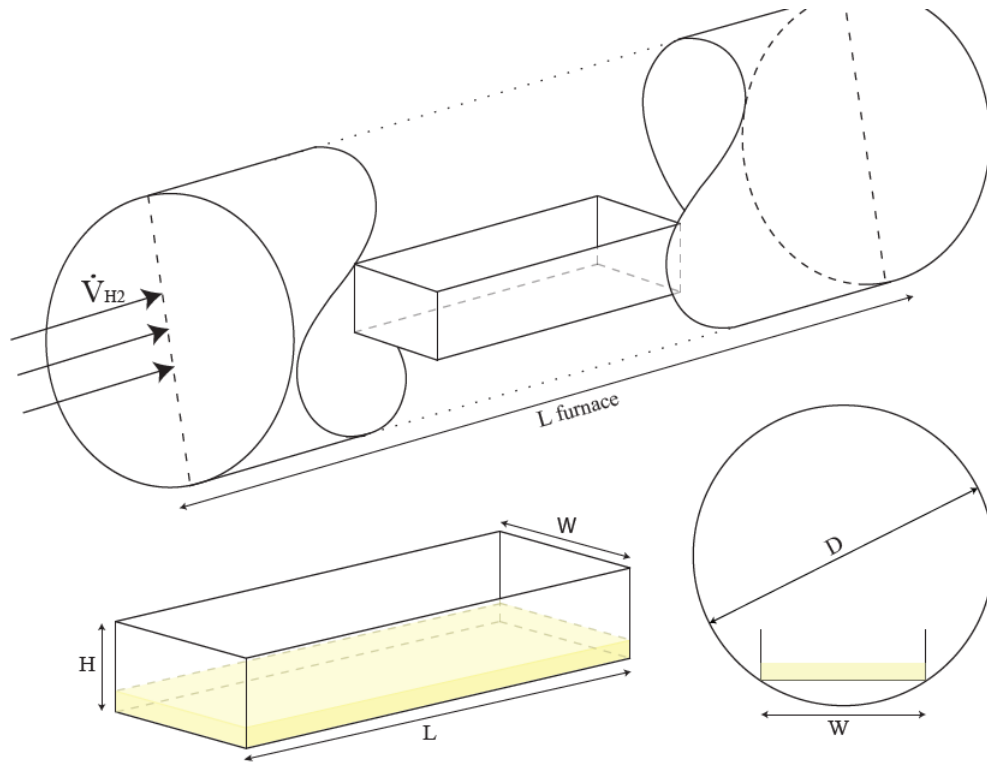


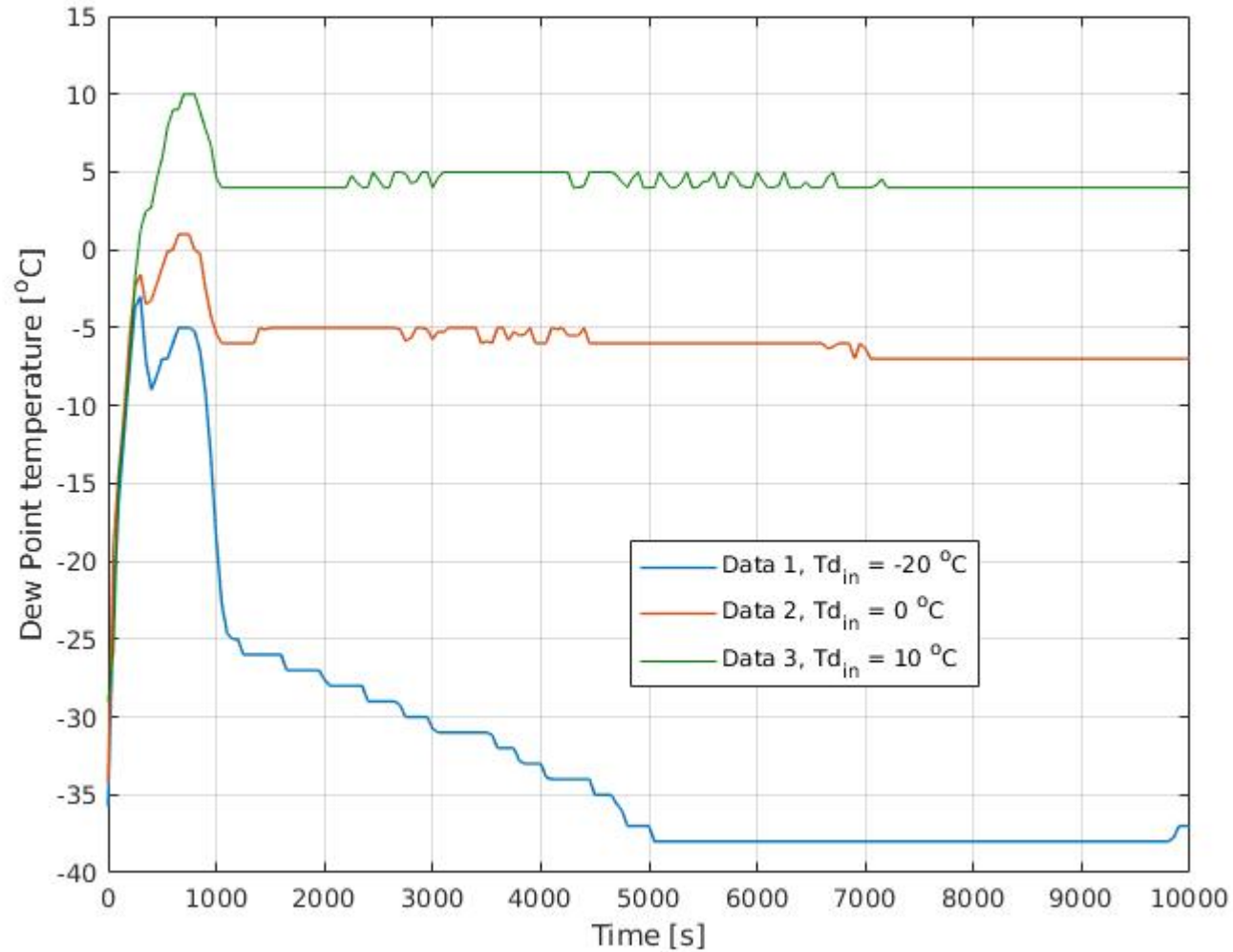
**Sinter-HIP furnaces****Vacuum sinter furnaces**



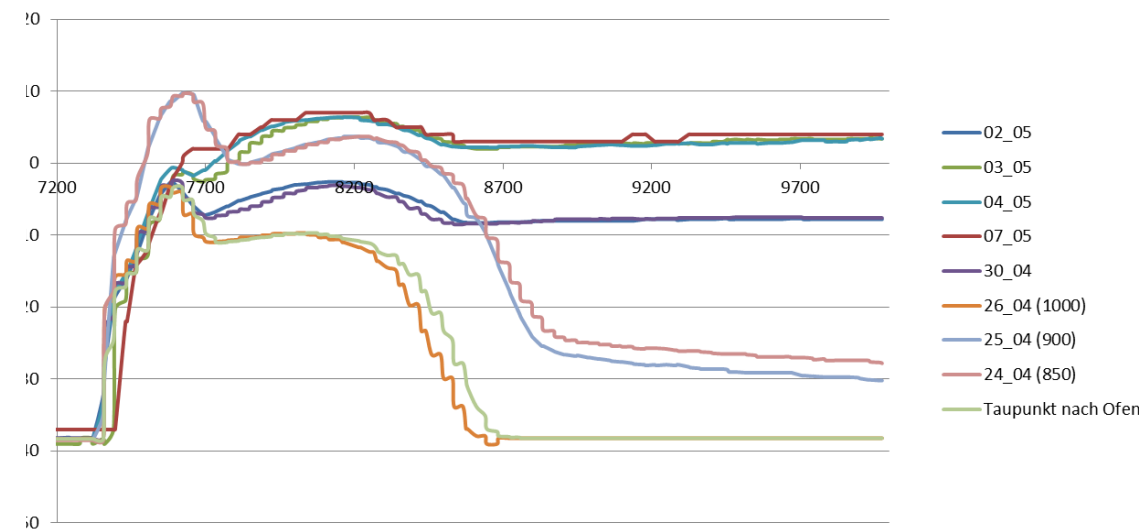


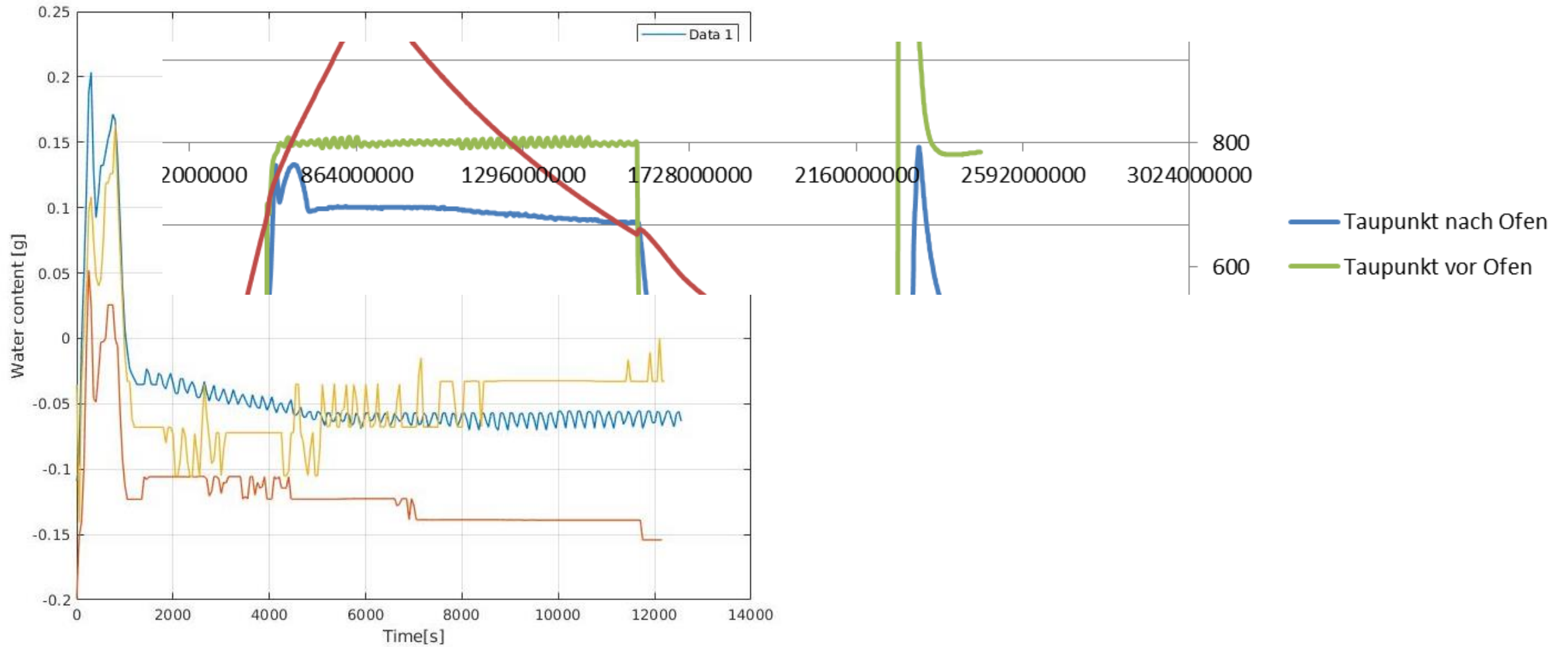




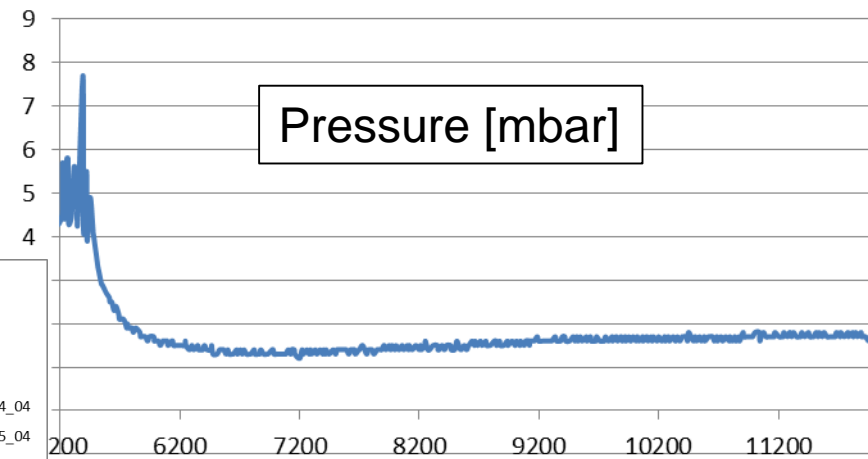
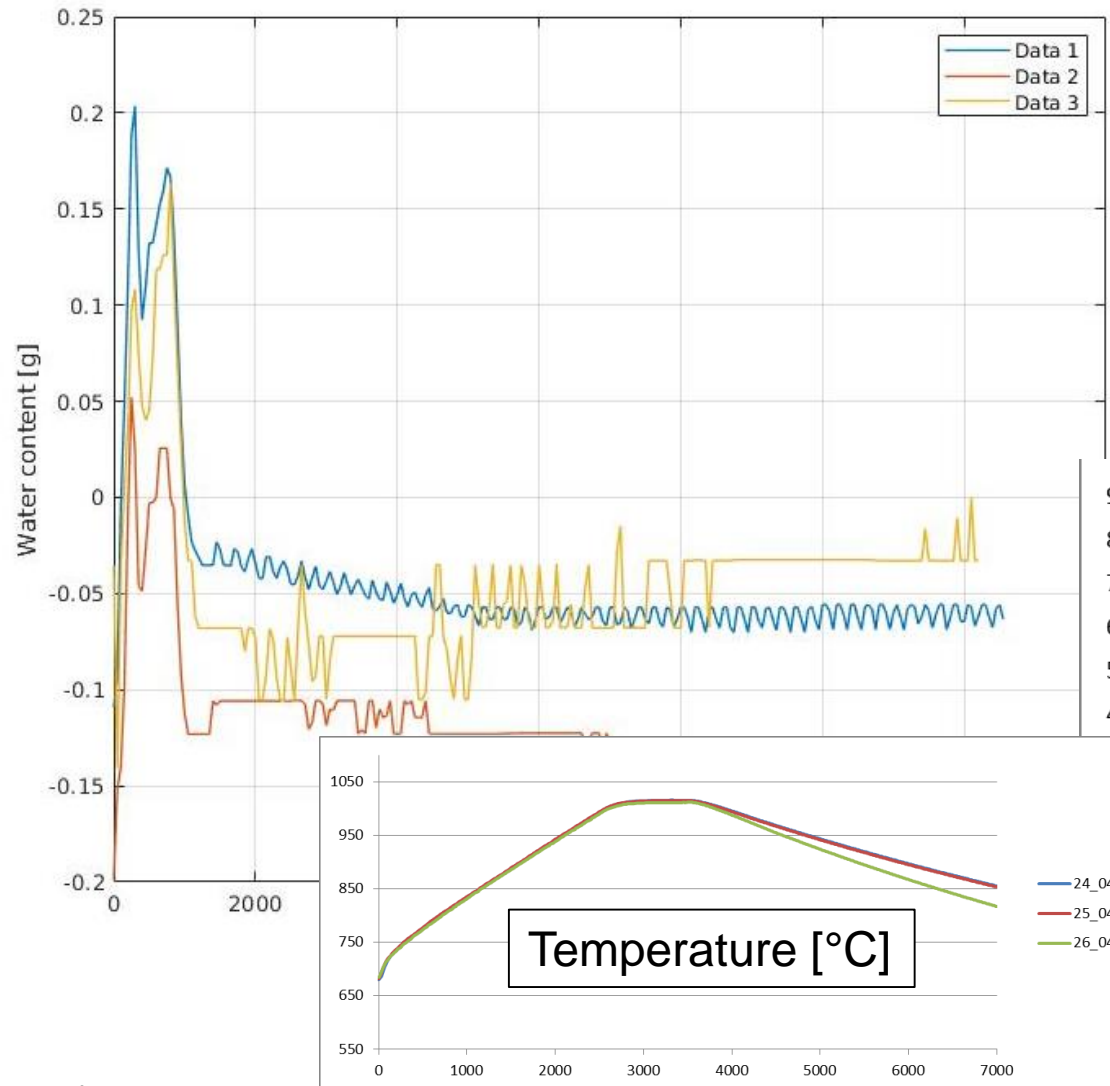


Reproducibility !

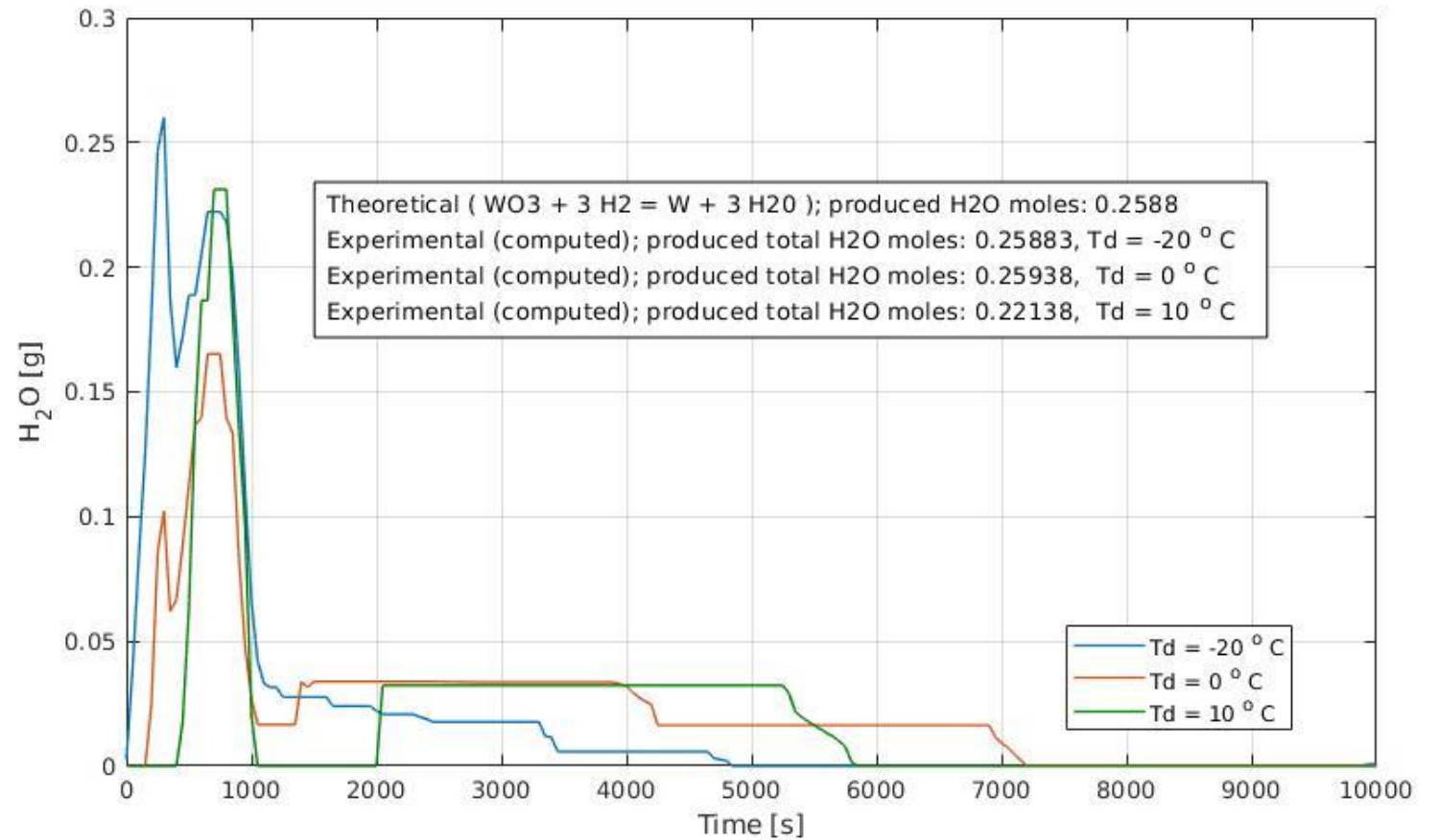
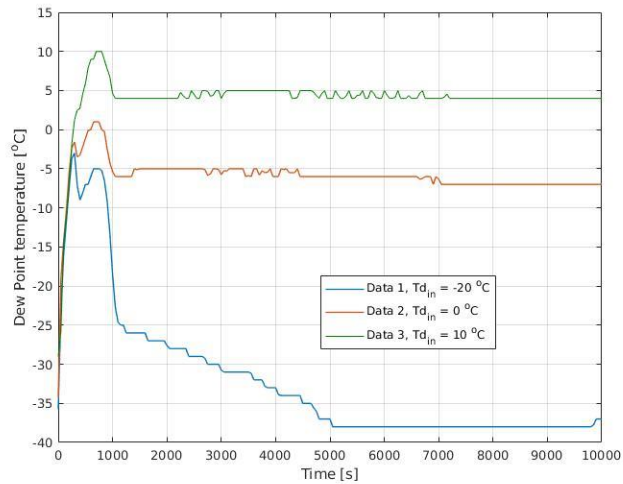


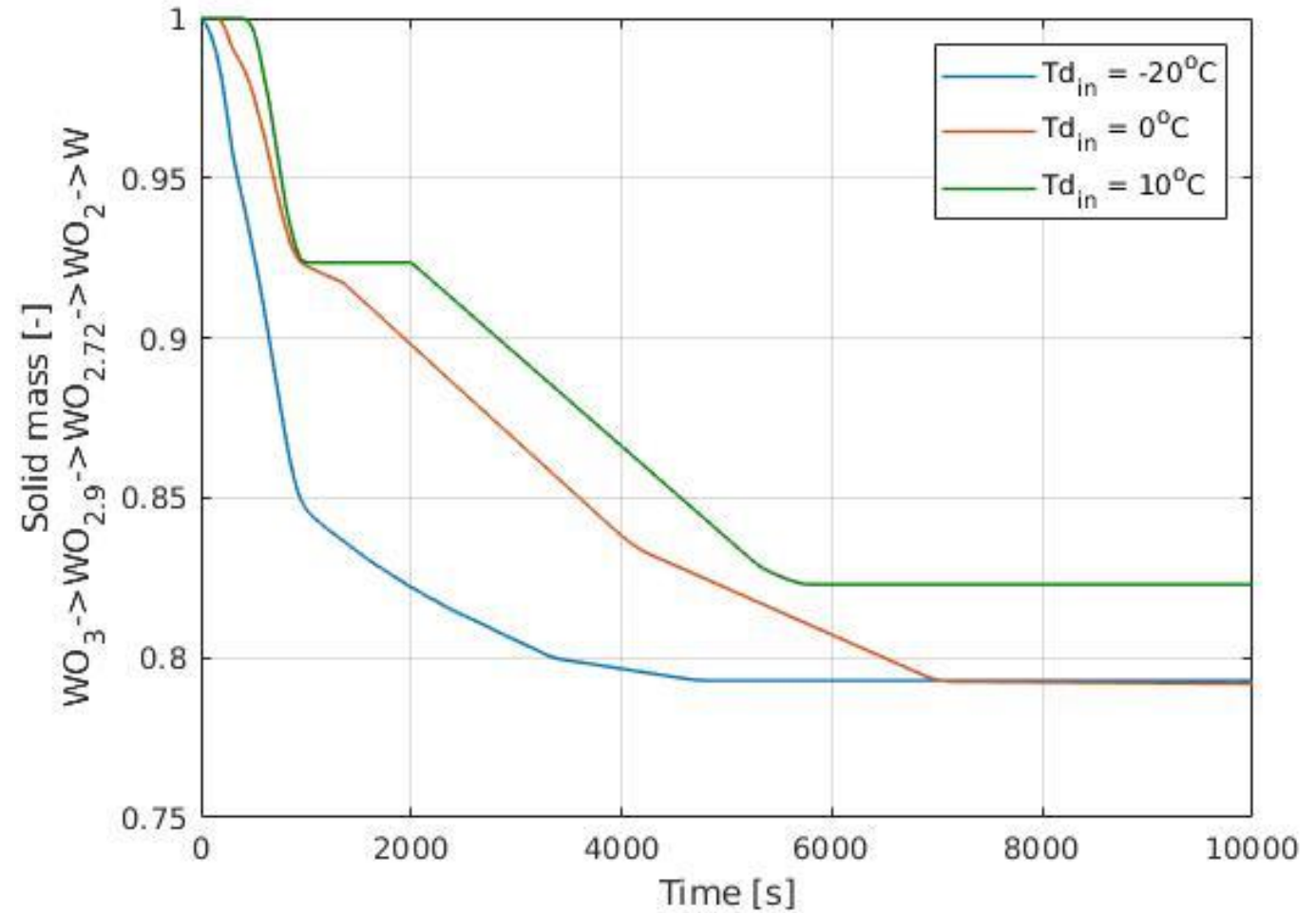
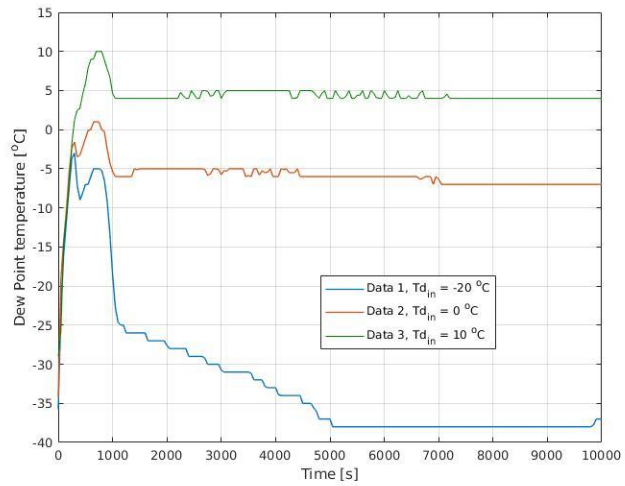


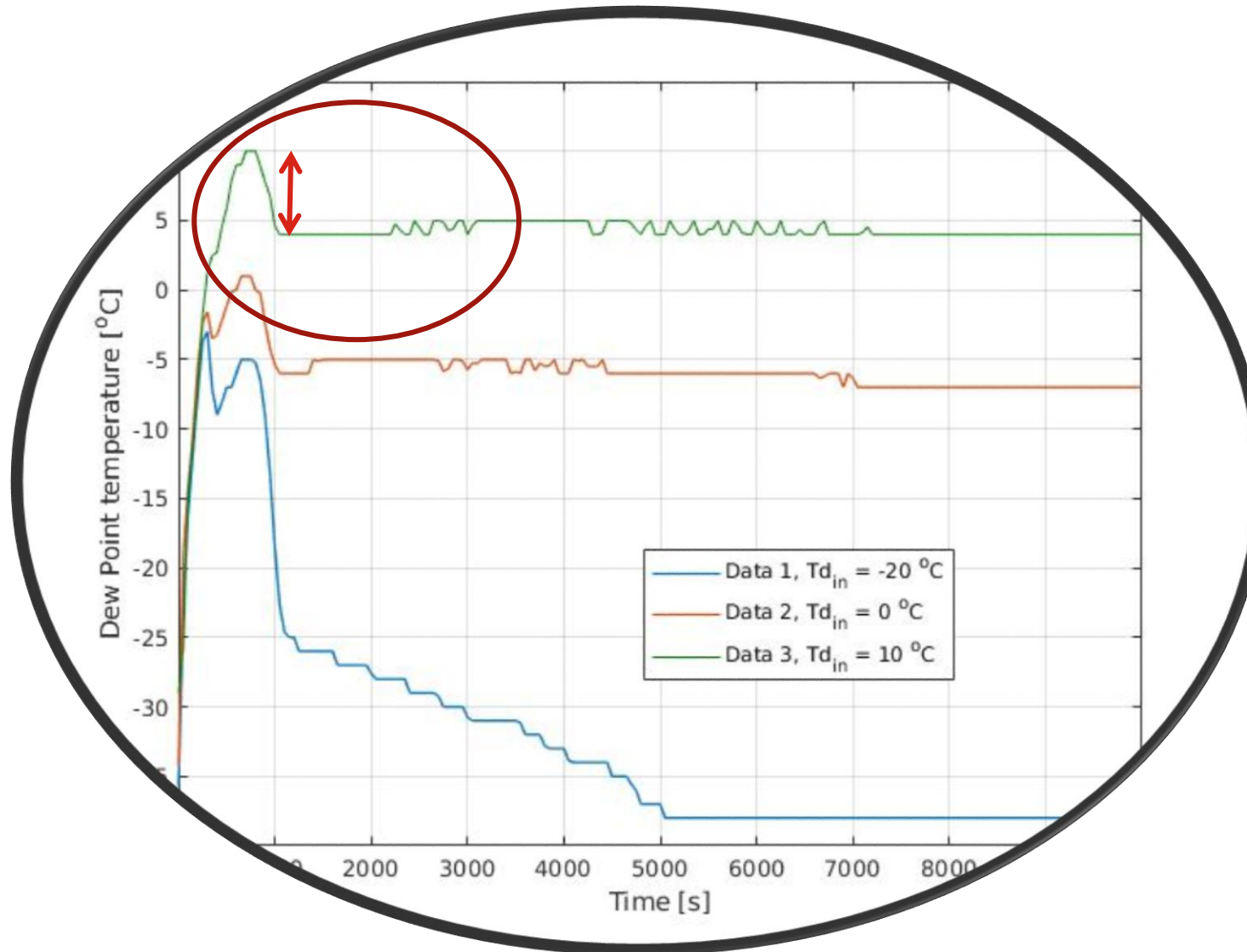
# 16 \ HUMIDITY MEASUREMENTS FOR TUNGSTEN





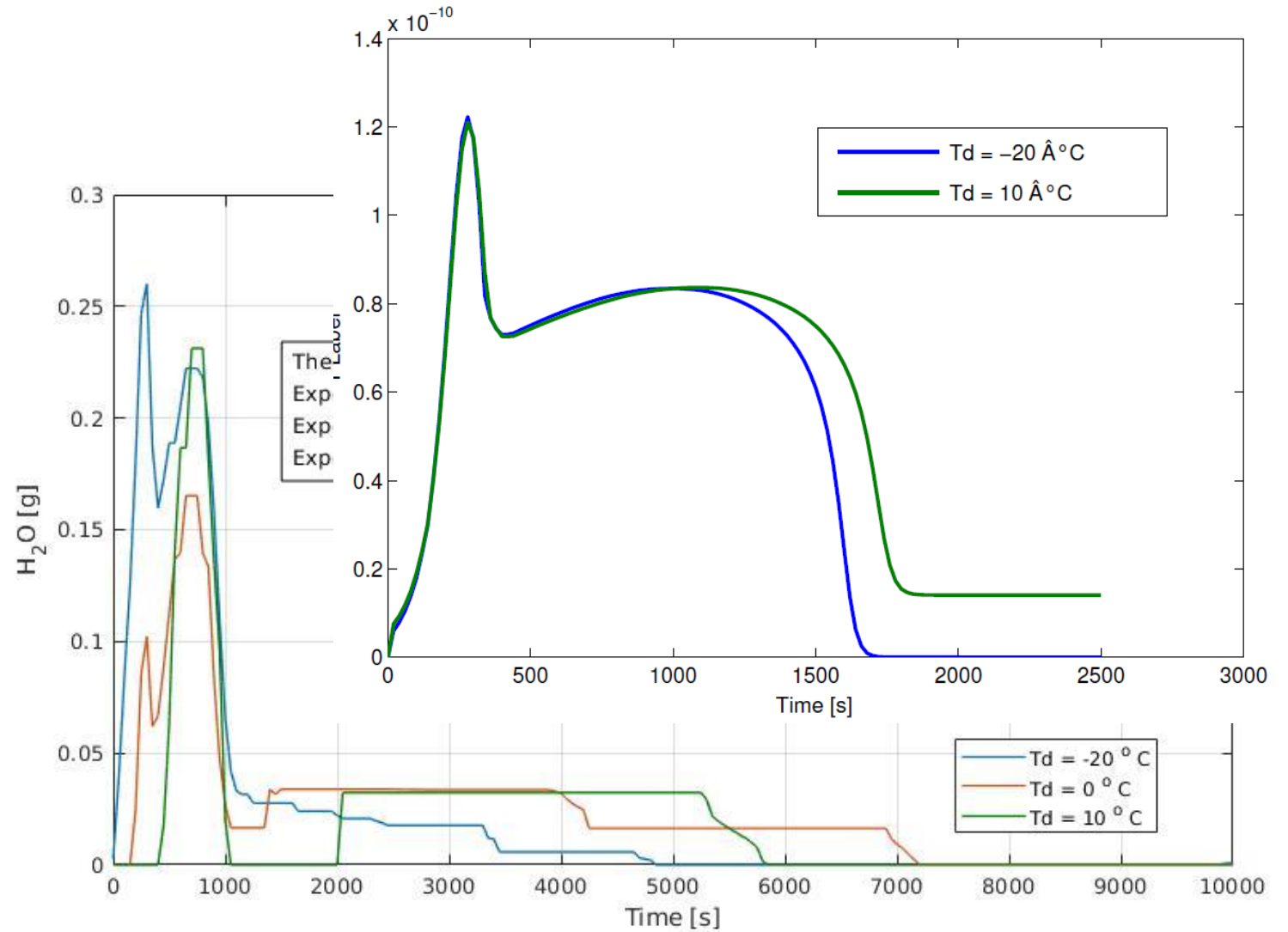
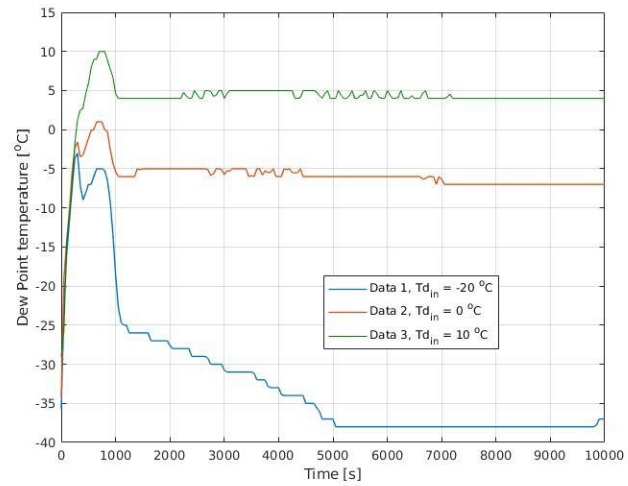






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